# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BEATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 24, 1856.


## APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY about 16 years of age, possessing a good education, will be taken at this office to learn the printing business, if application be made soon.

## Standing Committee Meeting.

Agreeably to notice given, the members of the Standing Committee of Cumberland county, met at Sholl's Hotel, in Carlisle, on the 14th inst. THOMAS C. SCOULLER was chosen President, and Dr. *Ira Day*, Secretary.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Democratic citizens of the several wards, boroughs and townships, of Cumberland county, be requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections on Saturday the 26th instant, and elect two delegates to meet in County Convention, in Carlisle, on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, to appoint delegates to the State Convention.

THOMAS C. SCOULLER, Pres't.

*Ira Day*, Sect'y.

CONGRESS.—The voting for Speaker still goes on, with about the same result as heretofore.—The country is safe from any unnecessary legislation as long as it continues.

☞ Signor BLITZ, as will be seen by his card in another column, will give four more entertainments at Marion Hall, on the 28th and 29th afternoons and evenings. Of course everybody "and the rest of mankind" will attend.

LOST FURS.—A set of furs, belonging to a lady of Carlisle, was lost a few evenings since on the Walnut Bottom Road, between Centreville and Carlisle. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving them with the editor of this paper.

HORSE KILLED—NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday afternoon last, Mr PETER MINICH and wife, residing near Newville, in attempting to cross the railroad—a mile or so west of Carlisle—in a one-horse sleigh, were run into by the passenger train of cars. The train was going at full speed, and struck the horse attached to the sleigh, killing him instantly.—Mr. and Mrs MINICH escaped without injury, but had the sleigh been a foot farther forward they undoubtedly would have been killed.

OUR FIRE PLUGS.—Would it not be well to examine the fire plugs of our borough? They may be in a frozen condition, and there is no telling when a fire may break out. We all know that an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure. The proper authorities should attend to this immediately.

PROTESTANT MISSION IN IRELAND.—We understand that part of the "Deputation from the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Ireland" who have been holding meetings in the large cities for some weeks past with great success, is about to visit our borough. A public meeting, in behalf of the Wesleyan Mission in Ireland, will be held in the M. E. Church on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. WM. BUTLER, of Lynn, (Mass.,) the Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, of Ireland, and the Rev. Dr. M'CLINTOCK. As the subject is one of great interest to Protestants of all Denominations, we hope that there will be a general attendance on this occasion.

☞ The merry, merry sleigh bells still jingle musically on our streets, from early dawn till late at night. Gay pleasure-seekers, by the score, with faces beaming with smiles and hearts warmed with good nature, go daily in all directions in search of fun and frolic. We hear that Paper-town is the point possessing most attractions and comes in for the largest share of the parties going hence, to mingle in the gay carnival Our friends, Mr MATHEW MOORE and lady, know full well how to furnish sources of enjoyment to the young folks of Carlisle. The "fiddle and the bow" have never been "*hung up*" and is yet an "institution" among the denizens of Papertown, and everybody knows that the "catgut" is a prolific parent of amusement among pleasure-seekers, and an instrument more fondly cherished and more frequently played upon, than the "harp of a thousand strings."

CUMBERLAND FIRE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Cumberland Fire Company, held on the 19th instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year

*President*—Robert M'Cartney.
*Secretary*—Philip Quigley
*Treasurer*—Henry S. Rotter.
*First Director*—Peter Spahr.
*2d " "*—Thomas P. Dwen
*Committee of Accounts*—Stephen Kaepers George A. Dillman, Edwin D. Quigley.
*Committee of Repairs*—William Spahr, Solomon Stouffer, John T. Lobach
*Ladder Committee*—Philip Allspaugh, Geo Whiteman, John Spahr, jr.

STATE TREASURER.—HENRY S MAGRAW Esq., of Lancaster city, was elected State Treasurer on Monday last, by the Legislature We have known Mr. MAGRAW for many years, and hesitate not to say, that a better selection could not have been made. For many years he has been a steadfast and hard working Democrat, and a man of exemplary character in every respect. The fact of him receiving the nomination (in the Democratic caucus) on first ballot, was not only a flattering compliment to him, but evidence that he stood high in the estimation of the members of Assembly We predict he will make a very efficient and popular officer.

FRESH SHAD.—DELICIOUS.—We have the pleasure to acknowledge the compliment of a fine fresh shad, from our friend, Mr. Jos Brammel, of Kensington, now in Savannah, Georgia, engaged in shad fishing.—*Public Ledger.*

The above reminds us of the kindness of a friend at Harrisburg, who, a few weeks since, gave two very large salmon into the care of one of our citizens, with directions that he should hand them to us. It appears, however, that this man happened to be a lover of salmon himself, and, without leave or license, graced his own table with them, and did'nt even invite us to dinner. It was a decidedly *scaly* trick.

MILITARY CONVENTION.—A State Military Convention Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Monday last. Gen. George Cadwallader was chosen President, a series of resolutions was adopted, and a committee appointed to draft a bill to regulate the military system of the State, and urge its passage upon the Legislature.

☞ No franking privillege exists in England. Even the Queen has to pay her penny postage.

## NEW LIQUOR LAW.

The venerable Judge WILKINS, chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality in the State Senate, has reported a bill to take the place of the present Jug Law of last session.—The bill is quite lengthy, and for the present we can give but a synopsis of it. Section one prohibits and declares unlawful all taverns, hotels, inns, ale and beer houses, and restaurants, as well as all the public places, or rooms kept for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, unless licensed agreeably to the act. Section two requires a person licensed by the county treasurer to be a citizen of the United States, of good moral and sober character, and to pay the assessed sum for the license, and requires him to give bond to the Commonwealth, with one or more surities, in $1,000, conditioned that the citizen shall not sell or deal in any wine, brandy, rum, whiskey, or such like spirituous liquor rendered unwholesome or adulterated, and shall not suffer drunkenness, debauchery, &c., in his house, &c. Section three establishes two classes of taverns; one to sell wines, brandy, spirits and malt and brewed liquors, and the other to sell cider, beer, ale, porter, and malt liquor. Section four provides that the license shall be rated according to the estimated valuation, or the rental of the house intended to be occupied, as follows: For the first class, $1,000, where the rental is $10,000 or more: $800, where the rental is between $8,000 and $10,000; $600, where the rental is between $6,000 and $8,000; $400, between $4,000 and $8,000; $300, between $2,000 and $4,000; $200, between $1,000 and $2,000; $100, between $500 and $1,000; $50, between $300 and $500; $30, between $150 and $300; $25, when the rental is under $150. Section five provides that the tavern keepers who apply for license to sell only cider, beer, ale, malt and brewed beverages, shall be classed in the same manner as mentioned in the fourth section and shall be assessed and taxed according to the class in which they shall be placed, at one half the rates above mentioned. Other sections provide numerous details. One section enacts that the law shall not be construed to interfere with the Sunday law, nor the law of May 8, 1855, to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuse in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks. The last section repeals the act of April 14, 1855, to restram the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the act of 16th of April, 1849, and provides that no license of any tavern, inn, or hotel shall be hereafter granted unless subject to the provisions of this act

HUCKSTERS.—Our Carlisle market, of late years, has been nearly ruined by the hucksters, and we think it high time our citizens should take action to remedy the evil. These hucksters are in the habit of scouring the county in search of all kinds of produce—poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables, &c., which they take to the city markets. If this practice is suffered to continue, the time is not far distant when we shall have to purchase the produce we require in Philadelphia or Baltimore; in other words, we will have to purchase and bring back to our county the produce that has been huckstered out of it. We think, therefore, our citizens would do well to petition the Legislature on this subject. A petition like the following, we think, states the case fairly:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.*

The undersigned citizens of the county of Cumberland, respectfully represent, that the laws relating to Hawkers and Peddlers, are not sufficiently stringent to protect the community from imposition, nor is the license, as at present rated, sufficient, in comparison to the amount fixed upon the legitimate trader and salesman. The county is overrun with crowds of hawkers and peddlers, who gather the produce of the farm, often in exchange for other wares and goods, which they carry with them, thus preventing said produce from reaching its proper market place, and enabling them, by means of combination, to extort exorbitant prices for said produce. Your petitioners would pray you honorable bodies for the passage of a law, fixing a license ranging from one to three hundred dollars, according to the amount sold, upon all hawkers and peddlers—who buy to sell again, such produce of the farm as poultry, butter, eggs and dried fruits, believing that it would remove the great evil under which the community is now suffering.

STATE TREASURER—THE VOTE IN CAUCUS.—In the Caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature on Friday evening last, 79 votes were cast. Necessary to a choice 40. The nomination was made on the first ballot, the vote standing—Magraw 40; Hamlin 13, Godwin 7, McClintock 7, scattering 12. Henry S Magraw, of Lancaster, was then, by a unanimous vote, declared the candidate for State Treasurer

☞ Graham's Magazine for February, is an exceedingly beautiful issue. It contains three of the finest original steel engravings, besides some well-executed wood-cuts, and a superb colored Paris Fashion Plate. The literary contents are by our best writers, and will compare in point of pleasing variety, and positive merit with those of any periodical of a similar character now published. The publisher of "Graham" begins the New-Year in a manner worthy of his "illustrious predecessors," and gives his subscribers a guarantee that the Magazine shall, in all respects, sustain its well earned reputation.

FAST AND LOOSE.—It will be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed changing the compensation of members from the per diem pay of three dollars as it then existed, to $500 per session. The Legislature adjourned, leaving said bill in the hands of the Governor, who recently returned the same with his objections; although he had previously given his approval to the appropriation bill containing a similar provision. Without expressing any opinion ourself, as to the propriety of the measure, we cannot help thinking it an after thought of Gov. Pollock, vetoing the law itself, when he had sanctioned the measure already, as before intimated in the appropriation bill of last winter. Wonder if this veto would have made its appearance had the present body been of like complexion with the former one?

SUSTAINED.—The innovation on the part of the President, in sending his message to the House of Representatives before its organization is generally sustained, owing to the important attitude of our relations with England.—We think the position of our government a strong one, and that there is no other means of preserving friendly relations, than by England waiving her pretensions. That she can afford to risk a war is out of the question, with her present unfinished job on hand with Russia.

## GOV. POLLOCK AND PARDONS.

The frequent exercise of the pardoning power by Gov. POLLOCK, is beginning to arrest the attention of the press in all parts of our State. Never, in the history of Pennsylvania, has this power been so wantonly abused. Not satisfied with granting pardons to scores of hardened villains confined in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, but the Governor puts the courts at defiance, by granting pardons to culprits before they had received their sentences. It will be remembered by our readers that shortly after Gov. POLLOCK had been inducted into office, he promulgated certain "Rules" in reference to pardons, directed "to all future applicants for pardons." How stultified must the conscience of the man have become who could frame and publish such "Rules," and then almost immediately afterwards depart from both their spirit and letter. But read the "Rules," and then decide upon the conduct of the Governor:

First—Satisfactory evidence will be required that at least five days previous notice of the intended application for the pardon was given to the District Attorney of the city or county in which the conviction took place.

Second—That at least ten days' previous notice of the intended application be given in at least one newspaper, published in the city or county in which the conviction took place.

To show how these "rules" are adhered to, the Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Union*, details the following case:—On the 10th of March, about 11 o'clock at night, in the borough of Birmingham, in Huntingdon county, five individuals, named James C. Clark, A. M. Graffius, James McCahan, D. G. Owens and Samuel T. Martin, disguised with false faces, and otherwise, broke into a grocery of a licensed dealer, knocked him down and wounded him, went into his cellar, broke in the heads of his whiskey barrels, and poured out his liquor. The defendants—all young men—were brought to trial for this flagrant outrage and breach of the peace, at the last August session of the Court, and were all convicted of the crimes charged against them in the indictment. The verdict of the jury was rendered on Friday evening of the first week of the Court, and the young men were permitted to go home on the condition of their returning on Monday morning to receive sentence and have the judgment of the Court passed upon them. On Monday morning they appeared, and were called up for sentence, when their counsel *produced and read, in arrest of judgment, a pardon from James Pollock, under the broad seal of the Commonwealth*, and the defendants were discharged. This case we present to the friends and apologists of His Excellency for approval or condemnation. Bear in mind that the defendants were convicted on Friday, and on Monday following the pardon was read in Court, so that it must have been made out on Saturday or Sunday. Now, as only two days elapsed between the rendering of the verdict and the reading of the pardon in Court, it is impossible that either of the rules in the above proclamation could have been complied with; and, unless the Governor or his friends can show such "peculiar circumstances" as would "justify then suspension," he must be content to stand before the community as a man utterly destitute of veracity, undeserving the respect or confidence of any portion of the people.

☞ Those of our readers who pay attention to the proceedings of Congress, cannot have failed to notice that Mr. Banks, in reply to inquiries put to him by Mr. Barksdale, on Saturday week, "referred to the records of last year for his views on the tariff;" and as that record clearly and unmistakably proves him to be a Free Trader, and the enemy of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania, it cannot fail to be a matter of wonderment and surprise that any member from Pennsylvania, who professes to be in favor of sustaining its coal and iron interests, should still adhere to his support. Such a course can only be accounted for in one way, and that is, that those who do so have been carried off by the one idea Republicanism, and are determined to make every other interest subservient to the slavery question. How far the people of the State will sustain them in such a course, remains yet to be seen, but we opine the next election will pretty effectually solve that doubt, and show that Pennsylvania is not yet Abolitionized.

FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.—At a late meeting of the Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, a plan for the Agricultural College to be erected in Centre county, was adopted, a building committee appointed, and a Treasurer elected who was authorized to receive the ten thousand dollars appropriated for the school by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Wm. G. Waring, Esq., of Centre county, a distinguished Horticulturist, was appointed to lay out the farm, plant fruit trees, and superintend the horticultural department generally. There was also a committee chosen to solicit an appropriation from the present Legislature to aid in the establishment of the institution. With the subscription of $10,000 guaranteed by the citizens of Centre county, and the $5,000 bequeathed by the late Elliott Cresson, of Philadelphia, the trustees will have the sum of $25,000 to begin with; and should the Legislature make a liberal appropriation in addition to this fund, they will be enabled to commence this important public enterprise upon a scale which cannot fail to afford material assistance to the agricultural interests of our State.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Scarcely a paper we open from the North or East but gives account of persons freezing to death during the late cold weather.

LEAP YEAR.—The year 1856 is a leap year, and we announce to our lady friends, that it is their unhappy privilege to "pop the question" for the next twelve months. Don't do it "like men" stuttering and stammering, blushing and nervously wriggling, but come up boldly to the point, like angels as you are.

☞ Gov. Bigler, the newly-elected U. S. senator from Pennsylvania, has consented to remain at the head of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, provided the retention of the presidency of the road does not interfere with his public duties.

☞ The valuation of property in Pennsylvania for the year 1855, as appears by the Auditor's Report, both real and personal, was $581,731,304.

THE LAST.—Usual Knapp, the last survivor of Washington's Life-Guard, died at Newburg, N. Y., on the 10th inst., aged 99 years.

☞ In the time of Henry III of France, (1575,) there were but three carriages in Paris, whereof two were the King's. At the present time there are six hundred omnibuses.

MORE SNOW.—We had another "sprinkle" of snow on Sunday morning. The sleighing continues good.

## Americans Ruling America!

The present, says the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, is fruitful of instruction in the politics of the country. The new theory of the new party which organized in dark garrets and wrote its political creed by the midnight lamp, and consecrated their faith by the blood of their brethren shed in the riots of Philadelphia, New York, Louisville, Cincinnati, Baltimore and St. Louis, is being put to practice in the attempt of "Americans" to rule America! More than one and a half months have passed since the present "American Know-Nothing" Congress has been assembled, and yet the organization of the House has not been effected. No scene of the kind has ever before been enacted it this nation. It has no parallel in disgrace! no equal in contempt to the people! no rival in weakness, no competitor in folly, no like in everything disgraceful, factious and recklessness. It is an anomaly. With vain boasting about ruling America it has failed to rule itself.—Prating of liberty and good government, it is a scene of anarchy and is unable to produce any government at all! Talking much of foreign paupers, it has converted its members into a band of hungry paupers feeding on the treasury of the people, without doing as any service! The nation is being humbled by its actions: and the contempt of the world will circle round those who now constitute the popular branch of the national Congress. It is a shame. The representatives of the people should be ashamed to thus misrepresent an honest constituency. If they have lost all regard for themselves, let the interests of their country, the pride of the nation, the hope that the struggling masses of mankind have in us, the memory of Webster and Clay, and Calhoun, and Adams, and Randolph, and Jackson, of whose greatness the present members are the faintest shadow of a shadow,—let common sense and common honesty make them organize the House or go home!

"Americans ruling America!" Look ye yonder to the Capitol of the nation and behold "Americans ruling America." Go there and learn the new doctrine of the government of a country by the enimies of civil and religious freedom. When you have gathered instructions there, then reflect that most of those who are actors in the farce are creatures of midnight organizations, which two years since banded together for political purposes, bound by wicked and infamous oaths to proscribe their fellow citizens on account of religious belief and place of birth.

These are the Americans who are ruling America—who are disgracing America!

Shame on them! Shame on such Americans!!

## Repeal of the Jug Law.

A motion was made in the House of Representatives, last week, to suspend the rules for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of a bill to repeal the Jug Law. The motion failed for the want of a two-thirds vote, but the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs, Anderson, *Barry*, Boyd, Boyer, Brush, Campbell, Carty, Cobourn, Craig, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Fulton, Getz, Hamill, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hillegas, Hipple, Huneker, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, McCarthy, Magee, (Allegheny,) Manly, Maugle, Mancy, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, (Patterson,) Phelps, Ramsey, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Robinson, Salisbury, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) *Strouse*, Thompson, Vail, Walters, Whallon, Wright, (Luzerne,) Yeansley, Zimmerman, Wright, *Speaker*,—63.

NAYS.—Messrs. Augustine, *Buckus*, Caldwell, Ball, *Bernhard*, Brown, Cadwell, Clover, Crawford, Dock, Gaylord, Gibboney, Haines, Hamilton, *Hall*, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Kerr, Laporte, Lott, McCalmont, M'Coombs, M'Ghee, (Clinton,) Moorhead, Morris, Mumma, Purcell, Reed, *Smith*, (Wyoming,) Struble, Wintrode, Wright, (Dauphin)—35.

It will be observed that the vote was very nearly a party one—but three K N's. voting for the motion, and but four democrats against it. The K. N's. appear resolved to stand by the Jug Law.

## GOV. BIGLER AND MR. BUCHANAN.

The election of Gov. BIGLER to the United States Senate has been claimed in some quarters as an "anti-BUCHANAN triumph." Gov. BIGLER, in his usual frank manner, puts this rumor at rest, by declaring himself "the open advocate of Mr. BUCHANAN for the next Presidential nomination." In reply to a letter from Mr. M'KINLEY, formerly editor of the Harrisburg *Union*, Gov. B. pointedly says:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR—I most heartily concur in every sentiment contained in your favor of yesterday. I am now, and have for many months past, been the open advocate of Mr Buchanan for the next Presidential nomination. His great State has peculiar claims to the honor of presenting the man, and her vast interests are entitled to the care of one of her own sons.—Besides, Mr. B. is most eminently prepared to meet the duties and responsibilities of the station, and in my judgment, is the most available candidate for his party. His old enemies have been silenced by the voice of popular sentiment, and his friends are strengthened by the certainty of his success in the Convention and at the polls.

It is my intention, when at Washington City, in the capacity of a Senator, to promote the nomination of this eminent statesman by every proper means, as I shall surely, to the same extent, aid his election should he become the nominee. In this I shall be guilty of bad faith to no man who favored my election to the Senate, for my Presidential preferences were freely declared to the members of the Legislature, and others, previous to my election. You can make any use of this communication that you may deem proper

Very truly, your friend,
WM. BIGLER.

I. G. M'KINLEY, Esq., Harrisburg Pa.

In the Ohio penitentiary there are 605 convicts, of which 186 are under 21 years old—a fact showing the want of houses of correction.

COMFORTABLE.—The mercury stood at 30° below zero at St. Paul's, Minnesota, on the 24th ult.

☞ Senator Houston arrived at Washington City on Friday last—having been 28 days on his journey from Texas, owing to the state of the roads and rivers.

DEAD!—The K. N. Councils of Lancaster City have given public notice of the fact that they have disbanded, and propose selling the furniture, fixtures, &c., of their several council rooms. In other words, Know-Nothingism is dead for want of breath in the City of Lancaster. Peace to its ashes!

A LONG SENTENCE.—Edward Norton, tried at Trenton, N. J., on a charge of burglary recently, was convicted on thirteen indictments, which if sentenced to the full extent of the law, would cover 130 years in the State Prison.

[*Correspondence of the American Volunteer.*]

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1856.

Returning to Washington after an absence of several weeks, I find affairs at the Capitol in much the same condition as when I left. The House is still unorganized, and nobody pretends to say how or when a Speaker will be chosen. Friends of Mr. Banks who were sanguine of the ultimate success of that gentleman some weeks ago, are now despondent and would change their votes if they could see any prospect of electing any other adherent of the Northern Know-Nothing organization. But they can see no such prospect, and therefore they will bear yet a while the ills they have, rather than fly to others that they know not of.—Meanwhile the Republican opponents of Mr. Banks, though few in number, are active and determined. At their demand another anti-Nebraska caucus was held night before last, at which they made an earnest effort to get rid of Mr. Banks. They did not succeed, the caucus resolving, as I am reliably informed, by a vote of 60 to 12, to adhere to Mr. B. He never will be elected.

There was an interesting time in the House yesterday. John S. Carlile, (K. N.) the "lone star" of Virginia, attempted to deliver a set speech, which was cut off in the middle by a call to order, there being a ten-minute rule in operation, and the "lone star" having blazed away for three-quarters of an hour before the call was made. Mr. Carlile attracted marked attention, not because of the brilliancy of his remarks, but on account of the singularity of his movements. He reared and pitched like a vicious horse trying to shake off his bridle and kick off his breechbands, and tossed his head about till his hair became as hopelessly tangled as "Topsey's" in the play of "Uncle Tom."—Kunkel's Serenaders used to sing a song about

"Old Joe kickin' up behind and befo',
And the yaller gal kickin' up behind old Joe."

If there had been a "yaller gal kickin' up behind" Carlile, the beautiful conception of the "old Joe" poet would have been realized in the House yesterday.

But by far the most interesting feature of yesterday's proceedings was the speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. Mr. Stephens was formerly a Whig, but is now acting with the Democracy. His stature is diminutive—he would hardly weigh a hundred pounds; his voice is small and silvery, and his appearance not only youthful but boyish, although he has been a Member of Congress some eight or ten years, if I am not mistaken. But woe betide the luckless wight who, judging Mr. Stephens' intellectual calibre by his physical proportions, ventures to grapple him in debate. Mr. Zollicoffer, a file-leader of that "awkward squad," the Southern Know Nothings, made a set at Mr. Stephens yesterday, and got a genteel drubbing that would last a man of moderate desires the remainder of his life. Mr. Zollicoffer endeavored to prove inconsistency upon Mr. Stephens, who supports the Nebraska bill, by reading from an old speech of his in opposition to "squatter sovereignty;" but Mr. S. showed that there was no such thing as "squatter sovereignty" in the Nebraska bill. He gave a lucid explanation of "squatter sovereignty," in the original acceptation of the term, and pointed out the difference between it and the "popular sovereignty" of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Stephens answered all Mr. Zollicoffer's questions, and then proceeded to catechise that gentleman. The scene was rich. Poor "Zolly" got a great deal more than he bargained for.—He dodged, but could not escape. The pointed questions, shot at him in a sharp, shrill voice, seemed to bore him through. The galleries laughed; the House laughed; "Zolly" himself tried to laugh, but only succeeded in coaxing a rueful smile to flicker on the wrong side of his mouth.

The Lord knows when you will hear of the election of a Speaker. Prayers for an organization ought to be offered up without delay in all the churches in the country. It ought to be done speedily if at all, because this Congress will soon be past praying for, as things are going now. CUMBERLAND.

A STRIKING DIFFERENCE.—The Reading *Gazette* thus notices the contemptible littleness of the members of the House of Congress, in refusing to have the President's Message read before that *dignified* body:

"The Governor of Pennsylvania is a Know-Nothing. Both branches of the Legislature have a majority of Democrats. When the Governor's Message was sent to the Legislature, it was respectfully read in both Houses, and each ordered a large number of extra copies to be printed for distribution among the people. This was gentlemanly and courteous.

Now glance at an opposite picture. The President of the United States is a Democrat. The House of Congress has a majority of Know-Nothings. When the President, after patiently waiting the organization of the House, for nearly five weeks, sent his message to Congress under a conviction—in which the people have cordially concurred—that the public interests required its publication, the act was denounced in the House as an "indecent outrage," the reading of the message was refused, and it was laid upon the table with every mark of disrespect.

These two incidents furnish a contrast which will enable the people to judge without difficulty the relative fitness and unfitness of the two parties into which the country is now divided, to wield power with the dignity, manliness, and consideration for the feelings of the minority, which should always distinguish the dominant party in a government like ours.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—The Washington *Union* says that no such question as the suspension of diplomatic intercourse has been before the Cabinet. Our relations with Great Britain are certainly delicate, and, perhaps, critical, but a proposed withdrawal of Ministers is not among the evidences going to intimate the delicacy of those relations. The *Union* further says: "We cannot deny that there are serious questions of difference between the two governments."

HON. THOMAS H. BAYLY.—The health of this gentleman (who it will be recollected went to Havana some time ago on account of a pulmonary affection from which he was suffering,) the the Petersburg (Va.) *Intelligencer* learns is much improved, and he expects ere long to be able to resume his duties in Congress.

MINNESOTA.—There is some trouble anticipated in Minnesota, this winter, from the Indians. They are leaving their reserves and scattering over the country in hunting parties, sometimes to the great inconvenience and annoyance of settlers, who are compelled to stay at home to protect their houses and families.—The Indians are not backward to enter dwellings, and help themselves to whatever suits them. The people of Rice county requested the Governor to send them back to their reserve, but he has refused, and the people threaten to take their rifles to rid themselves of the intruders.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, says: "We were recently shown by a gentleman living near Fairfax Court House, Va., a species of bugs that fell at that place during the rain of Saturday night last. The snow for several miles was robbed of its whiteness, and made to resemble a vast field of colored velvet. What is still more surprising, the intense coldness of the weather cannot kill them. They apparently seem to be stifined by the raw atmosphere; but if placed near the fire will relax and exhibit signs of life. They are very black, and are but little larger than a grain of coarse powder. Who can enlighten us on the 'bug question?'"

## The Democratic National Convention.

In a late number of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal we find an ably written article in regard to the approaching Democratic National Convention, admirable in its spirit, pointed in its facts, and irresistible in its conclusions.—We make room for the following extracts:

"In regard to what will be the positions assumed by that body, and what manner of men will be put forward by it as the democratic candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. Never before in the history of the country did the broad national spirit of the party exhibit itself more strongly; never did it contrast more favorably with the isms or factions which oppose it. Compare it with the Know-nothing party in the House of Representatives. At the North, State after State in which congressional or other elections were held went against the democrats, and each State, as the result became known, was proclaimed here at the South as having given a fresh victory to the know-nothings, and afforded a fresh evidence of the invincibility of 'Sam.' 'Sam' and his allies triumphed, and the democratic party was prostrated even in the President's own State by the combined forces; and, as a result of this triumph, we have John P. Hale, elected by the abolition-know nothing legislature of New Hampshire, standing up in the Senate to abuse the eminently able and national message of the President, and spit out his miserable abuse against the South and her people. Three abolition members of Congress from the same State, chosen by the same coalition, vote for Banks, and stand ready to go as far as the farthest against the South. Yet look at the House. The democracy of the North, overwhelmed and defeated as it was, sends *three times* as many national men to Congress as all the other parties in that section. The feeble remnant of the democratic party of the North contains three times the national feeling of the multitudinous hosts of 'Sam' and his triumphant allies. These are facts which stand broad and full upon the record, and every vote for Speaker shows it.

"Look outside of Congress, and the same state of affairs will be found to exist. Upon every occasion in which the democratic party in any northern State has been called upon to act, or to give expression to its views, it has come out boldly upon national ground. In Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, in New York—and, by the way, look at the resolutions adopted by both wings of the democratic party in the New York legislature—in New Hampshire, in Maine, everywhere, in fact, this has been the case. There will not be a delegation sent to Cincinnati that will not be ready to meet their democratic brethren from the South upon constitutional ground. The signs of the times unmistakably point to this consummation—a consummation as certain to occur as it is devoutly wished. It is surely, then, no exaggeration to say that, in the view of every national man, the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention must be regarded as among the most important bodies which have ever met in the United States, and that its assembling must be looked forward to with deep interest."

*From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

## Remarks of Mr. Getz,

OF BERKS COUNTY,

*On the motion to print fifteen thousand copies of Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address. In the House of Representatives, January* 10, 1856.

MR. SPEAKER:—It is a common jest with gentlemen on the opposite side of the House, to say that the people of Berks county go to the polls every year in the firm belief that they are still voting for Gen. Jackson. I wish, indeed, that they always *had* a Gen. Jackson to vote for; for then they would never go wrong—But, sir, they know and appreciate the characters of both Washington and Jackson, quite as well, and have as just an appreciation of their relative positions on the roll of honor and fame, as any gentleman on this floor. They yield to no one in their admiration of the virtues, the genius, the colossal grandeur of the life and aims of Washington. His memory is embalmed in their hearts as one of the most sacred treasures that American freemen possess. They recognize his name as the very first and most illustrious on the pages of our country's history. But, sir, if there is any name that deserves to be linked to that of the Father of his Country—and, with all veneration, and even reverence, be it said, I think there *may be* such a name—it is the name of Andrew Jackson—the brave soldier, the pure patriot, the man of honest purpose and unconquerable will. Never, sir, had the people a more devoted champion—a truer friend. To him we owe that beautiful sentiment, springing from the deep fountain of christian humanity that lay hid under an exterior which those who knew him not, called rough—that "The blessings of Government, like the dews of heaven, should descend upon the rich and poor alike"—and while he lived, the idea embodied in that sentiment was the guiding star of all his acts. I am surprised to hear any one now speak of him as a mere partisan. His name has out-lived the brief day of party hatreds and party strife. It lives and is cherished in the great heart of the people as their common legacy. Surely, sir, the repetition, by the aid of the thousand tongued press, of the last words of Andrew Jackson, is no useless waste of money, and no idle employment. Every principle enunciated in the Address to which we yesterday listened, has been, over and over again, endorsed by the people, and become a part of the settled policy of the country. Their wisdom and truth have been so signally vindicated, that there is not now, anywhere throughout this broad Union—for whose safety and perpetuity no man labored more earnestly than Jackson—a single organized party, or fragment of a party, that dares to stand up in opposition to them. That address, sir, contains pure gold, extracted from the mine of strong practical knowledge, and refined in the crucible of experience. Let us scatter these treasures broadcast over the good old Commonwealth, who knew their giver well, and loved him with an affection that death has only served to strengthened, and we will have done a work for which posterity will thank us.

The motion was adopted—yeas 66, nays 30.

## Important from Hayti—Faustin First Badly Beaten.

From Captain Darnaby, of the schooner Ellen, which left Port au Prince on the 1st of January, the Philadelphia Exchange has received advices fully confirmatory of the previous accounts of the defeat of the Haytiens, with the loss of between 200 and 300 soldiers, with many of his best officers, besides all his munitions of war, provisions, and the Emperor's military chest, containing all the funds intended for the prosecution of the war. Faustin I. had marched 30,000 men against the Eastern side of the Island, and his defeat is represented as most complete.—Captain D. states that Faustin had escaped from the battle-field, but his place of refuge was unknown, and General Santandor has offered a reward of 10,000 doubloons for his head. So great was the feeling against him, that it was the general opinion of the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, that, if his sable Majesty escaped falling into the hands of the Spaniards, he would be shot by his own people.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Northern Light, which arrived at New York on Saturday evening of last week, brings California dates to December 20, and about $632,000 in gold. The principal item of intelligence by this arrival relates to the Indian disturbances in Oregon. A severe fight took place near Walla-Walla on the 7th and 8th of December, in which more than 50 Indians were killed. Of the U. S. troops five were killed and several dangerously wounded. A party of American soldiers in Puget Sound District were fired on by the Indians about the 1st of December, when Lieut. Slaughter was shot through the heart.

*From the Washington Union.*

## The Old Guard can never Surrender!

In the present situation of parties, it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of the approaching political contest. Never was a graver or more vital issue presented to the American people than that which must inevitably enter into the Presidential canvass of 1856. This issue is *union or disunion!* We speak not as an alarmist, but in the honest conviction that nothing but the triumph of the Democratic party can save the country from an Abolition President. Never were the enemies of the constitution and the Union stronger, more determined, or more favored by circumstances, than they will then be. For years fanaticism, political, social and religious, has left no effort untried to destroy the constitution and its friends. For this aim they are marshalling their every man to make one last great effort. The country and the constitution have but one hope, but one friend—the Democratic party.—It battles for no mere party ascendency, but for the constitution. In defence of this noble instrument it enters the contest. Its cause is the cause of the Union—the constitution and the Union, one and inseparable. By these they have lived; by these they will conquer or they will fall, for the Old Guard can never surrender its proud banner! Our cause is a glorious one, and with a proud and willing heart will every true Democrat do battle in it. The struggle will be fierce, but the victory will be all the prouder for that. The hopes of the people are in the Democracy, and their eyes are fixed upon them as they marshal their tried men for battle. They expect to see every Democrat at his post, and ready for action. Our enemies are harmless while we remain true to ourselves. Dissension and division alone can defeat us.—These, then, are the enemies we have most to guard against. United—of one heart, of one mind, and of one faith—the great national Democratic party may defy all the combined hosts of fanaticism. Now all is bright before us. Each day that comes shows us the old legions which time and again have done battle in the good old cause, wheeling into line, all eager for the fray. And when the battle signal sounds to the music of the Union, the glorious old Democracy will bear aloft its proud banner in spite of all its foes combined—for the *old Guard can never surrender!*

## The Progress of Principle in Kentucky.

The Louisville (Ky.) Courier, formerly a whig paper, but now co-operating with the democracy against Know-Nottingism, gives the following cheering account of Kentucky politics:

"We have received scores of letters from the best men in the State, men who glory in the name of old-line whigs, heartily commending and approving the course of the Courier, and assuring us that in opposing the know-nothing-abolition movement they were with us, and would, in due time, enter the canvass with a will. When the names of some of these distinguished gentlemen are made public it will cause a prodigious shaking among the dry bones of know-nothingism.

"In the meantime, scarcely a mail arrives but brings us the names of some old line whigs who repudiate know-nothingism. Only a few days since, at a meeting in Todd county, Hon H. G. Bibb and Col. Hoffman, two gentlemen of note and influence, who have always been known as leading whigs, announced their determination in the existing condition of affairs to support the national democratic candidate for the next presidency, believing the democratic the only really national party that now has an existence. In another column this morning we publish a letter addressed by Col. W. Gruelle, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, to the Paris Flag, in which he gives, in a manly manner, his reasons for withdrawing from the know-nothing party. Col. Gruelle is a poet, a gentleman of talent and worth, and we commend his patriotic letter to the attention of our readers. He was the first man in Kentucky that belonged to the order; and shortly after his inauguration, Gov. Morehead appointed him one of his aids. When such men are forced to leave a party which has been prostituted to the vile purposes of a corrupt set of politicians, it behooves all honest and true men who have the good of their country at heart, but who have been deluded into the new party, to pause and well consider their position."

## The Hudson River Railroad Tragedy—Sad Termination of a Bridal Tour.

The New York papers contain various details of the late terrible accident on the Hudson River railroad. We copy the following:

"In the hall of the Exchange House we met a gentleman laboring under great mental affliction. Engaging in conversation with him, we learned that his name was Rufus Blanchard, publisher and bookseller, of Chicago, Ill., and brother of Mr. Blanchard, publisher, Nassau street, New York. Mr. Blanchard was married on the 7th of this month to Miss Farr, a most beautiful and accomplished lady, at her home in De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, in this State. The happy couple were on their wedding tour when this accident overtook them. It appears that, owing to the crowded state of the sleighs at